

The Standard

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DESCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"XU falsi nomen illi veri non audemus dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

Right is the devil for consolation. And devil each other for the love of God.

We need scarcely ask pardon for the above couplet, seeing that since our absent friend's return from Paris it is fashionable to decorate 'original' articles with very common-place quotations. Our text is the more *apropos*, as we are about to occupy ourselves with the 'Tri-buna' and its conciliatory editor.

If we could credit Sor. Varela's assertions, he is one of the most amiable men living, and animated with a Christian spirit of fraternity and love. No doubt, in private circles this is the case, and we have heard of several acts of kindness performed by him. Perhaps he even intends at times to make benevolence an ingredient in the lessons of wisdom which he gives to the public for the small charge of \$10. But protestations and intentions are of little weight when we measure facts, and the dull reality is, that the 'Tribuna' breathes a hostility to foreigners little in reason with the editor's experience in Europe and the courtesy he everywhere declares to have received, during his travels.

So long as the 'Standard' stood alone in deprecating the insincerity and bad faith of that paper, Argentines might think we were moved by jealousy, or confound our attacks on a journal with insults on the country at large. It was an odious task to recapitulate the desagrégements caused from time to time by our colleague's asperity towards the English residents and their paper.

The French organ had not enjoyed many days' existence before it had equal reason to complain of the insolent and overbearing treatment it received from the same quarter. In fact, after numerous insults, the system of bullying went so far, that it was resolved by the 'Tribuneros' to destroy, *et cetera*, the arguments which were found difficult to answer. As these self-constituted judges had declared the 'Standard' should be banished to San Juan: in like manner, they invited the people of Buenos Ayres to purge the city of 'Le Progreso.'

But if the English and French papers had conspired against the 'Tri-buna,' and entertained ideas which MM. Varela considered prejudicial to the country, at least the 'Imparcial Español' might have expected that the affinity of blood and traditions would ensure more friendly relations in its regard. That our Iberian colleague is no exception to the general policy used towards foreigners, appears from a confession in Thursday's 'Imparcial.' "Whenever treating of our nation, the 'Tribuna' exhibits a concentrated hatred, and a desire to hurt, on any frivolous pretext, both Spain and Spaniards, distorting facts with refined malice and daring effrontery. This conduct, pursued for so many years, has alienated the friendship of our countrymen."

Thus the banners of the three most civilised, powerful, and time-honoured nations in Christendom are made the sport of a flippant and self-conceited writer. We do not ask any extraordinary reverence for the names of Great Britain, France and Spain, but we have a right to demand the courtesy of national fellowship. We are all, in some manner, Argentines; for which of us has not interests at stake in this country and a desire for her welfare?

If the 'Tribuna' will but initiate the noble example of the 'Nacion Argentina,' whose columns have never contained a line or syllable offensive to foreigners, the editor of the former paper will improve his own reputation and serve the general advancement of the Republic.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTVIDEO.

The New President Installed.

Manifestos of Berro and Aguirre.

British Navy Theatricals.

On Sunday, 28th ult., President Berro took his farewell of the garrison, passing it in review in Calle Julio. The troops numbered 2,000 men, comprising 4 battalions National Guards, 2 do. police; 2 detachments of cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery. His Excellency stood in the balcony of the Senate-house while they defiled before him, and he harangued them as follows:—

National Guards.—For the last time I address you as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and salute you as brave defenders of the law. You have deserved well of your country, and gained everlasting merit; but your efforts are requisite a few days longer, to crush this infamous rebellion and maintain the holiest of rights.

Defenders of the Law. In obedience to the Constitution I am about to descend from the post to which my countrymen raised me, and in pledge of my remembrance I pray you to lend your loyal aid to the new Magistrate; I embrace you all.

YOUR OLD COMPANION & FRIEND.

On the 1st inst. President Berro delivered up the supreme command to D. Atanasio Aguirre, in the Government House. The members of the Cabinet, Chamber of Justice, Medical Board, Military Staff, the Vicar-apostolic and clerical body, with a host of officials and citizens, were present: the Artillery was drawn up in front of the Palace. Sor. Aguirre, being solemnly sworn in, was congratulated by the several corporations present. Ex-President Berro on leaving was enthusiastically cheered, to which he replied "Viva la Constitucion, Viva el Presidente, Viva el Pueblo Oriental! He was conducted in triumph to his residence, where he addressed the officers of the Nat. Guard: the commander of the 4th batt. then begged he would act as sponsor to their new flag, to which he consented.

President Aguirre named his Cabinet as follows:—

Foreign Affairs—Dr. Juan Jose de Herrera.

Home (Gobierno)—Dr. Octavio Lapido.

War and Marine—General Diego Lamas.

Dr. Lapido is at present Chargé d'Affaires in Paraguay, and General Lamas being also absent, his post is temporarily held by Colonel Pantaloon Perez.

President Aguirre has published the following proclamation:—

Fellow-citizens.—The rebellion, which still disturbs public order and stains our country with blood, prevents the election of a chief magistrate to-day. I have been, therefore, called as head of the Senate to assume the Executive power. I feel the great duties hereby imposed on me, and I am resolved to fulfil the same. There can be no truce with a revolution and mad ambition, which seek to triumph amid bloodshed and ruin: there can be no peace till the rebellion be crushed. Difficulties should not unnerve us, for patriotism will overcome the worst. To end this confusion which threatens our very national existence, let us unite firmly, for I require the co-operation of all, to arrive at a happy issue.

My efforts, and those of my Ministers, shall be directed to extirpate rebellion, and restore our former peace and prosperity; that the country may soon again enter on the path of moral and material prosperity.

Foreign Residents.—Your interests are identified with ours. You want peace, order, and security, the guarantees of civilisation, to enable you to labour and prosper in our country. If you may not lend your arm in the struggle between order and anarchy, you can at least aid us by the valuable help of your moral influence, that right and order may again reign over us." In his address to the troops Sor. Aguirre, after praising their heroism, says: "Fear not that the Government will come to terms with iniquity: we must have either an absolute submission on the part of the rebels, or else that victory in the field which the country expects from your loyal and valiant arms."

The Senators Ambrosio Velazco and Pedro Diaz have been released from captivity. Sor. Berro has retired into private life; and it is thought the exiles will be permitted to return, and things pursue the same course as before the late coup d'etat.

The British war-steamer Forte, gave dramatic entertainments on the 1st. Signor Barbolani, Italian Charge d'Affaires, has received the diploma of Resident Minister at Montevideo. Baron Gillich, Prussian Minister, is expected, by next packet, from England. A press prosecution has been entered by M. Lacun, against Emilio Arnaud, for slander. The reconstruction of St. Francis' Church occupies much attention.

Letters from Guadalupe state that Flores was encamped (March 1st) on the banks of S. Lucia-grande, near

Ocampo's estancia. He is concentrating his forces, for straggling bodies of 100 to 200 are no longer seen, as formerly. The Government army passed S. Lucia-grande, and arrived (1st inst.) at Paso Paraguayo, where they halted for fresh horses. Meantime Flores waits there in his position.

There is no news of importance from the interior. At Guadalupe a band of 50 foreigners enlisted at B. Ayres was preparing to join the rebels.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Southern Railway Inauguration is the talk of town. Ministers, brokers, merchants, editors, tailors, and even ladies, think of nothing else. The music shops exhibit a new polka in honor of the occasion, called 'La Inauguración.' Powerful interest is used to procure invitation tickets. Everything indicates that Monday will be a great day for Buenos Ayres.

The Corrientes Yerba Company has commenced operations. A lot has arrived, and is now on exhibition at Messrs. Carneiro's store, Calle Bolivar. There is every hope of developing this branch of Argentine industry, in which one of our countrymen holds a foremost position; but we cannot agree in the prediction that it will rival Paraguay, for the Corrientes themselves give the preference to the latter.

Congress this year will be rather dull without (Sor. Marmol's) entertaining anecdotes and witty illustrations. The distinguished poet leaves, next week, for Rio Janeiro as Argentine Envoy Extraordinary, taking for Secretary D. Alejandro Paz, and attached D. Ignacio Garmendia. We hope his mission will be more pacific than his late visit to Montevideo.

Pocket-picking was formerly unknown in Buenos Ayres, but the inroads of civilisation are daily more visible, and we must guard against the depredations of an incipient swell-mob. About a fortnight ago we were standing at the ticket office of Colon, when a gentleman close by found a mulatto's hand in his pocket. Everybody called for the fellow's arrest, but he escaped with a few words of reproach, and coolly taking his ticket, entered the theatre. The President of the Court of Justice was robbed of his purse in the same place on Wednesday evening, and it is time the police should be vigilant more than in name.

Thursday was an excessively hot day, and even at ten p.m. the thermometer stood at 82, whereas the average heat at Rio Janeiro during mid-day, this summer, has not passed 80. We shall probably be cooled until the end of the month.

On to-morrow evening Mme. Briol will give Norma at the Colon Theatre. Mme. Mollo plays Adelisa with consummate taste, and, as we have before said, this is the best performance put on our boards for many years.

The *Nacional* complains, in language bordering on sedition, that Major Basso has been placed under arrest. It will be remembered the gallant gentleman resented the trip given him by the War office from Tandil to town. Possibly he has been guilty of disrespect, in which case he should be brought before a court-martial, not left to rot in prison like Sergeant-major Lilley.

Our news from Montevideo per Uruguay is interesting, but we could not make room for all, as the mails were distributed in the afternoon.

Nothing can afford us greater pleasure than to find a correspondent, in another column, insist on having a St. Patrick's dinner this year. The letter is a decided gem, and shows the writer's head, as well as heart, is in the right place. But it is not fair to accuse us of apathy, for the 'Standard' revived this salutary custom last year, and will gladly keep up the same. We beg, therefore, to call a meeting in this office for Thursday, 10th inst., when arrangements can be definitely concluded.

Doubleblows have now reached the unprecedented figure of 473, but the general wish is for them to go to 500, and stand at that convenient figure.

Resignations and dismissals are now the order of the day, and if all the public officers so removed were placed in a row, we should be alarmed at the loss of so many experienced servants. As to the proposed Tabla de Cambios, it is indispensable that the merchant should offer a bonus, as the sale would hardly pay printing expenses, and the compilers should work for nothing.

SUSPECTED CONSPIRACY.

In the 'Nacional' of Thursday it is stated that the Chief of Police has fancied that he has found that rarity, a mare's nest, and has called upon the proprietor of the Teatro Argentino, where the Club Libertad used to meet, to give some proper explanation of his having permitted his building to be used as a deposit of arms, and be turned into a 'canton.' The same news, paper says that Señor Salas was de-

tained till eleven o'clock at night answering questions. For the truth of this we cannot vouch. The locality (opposite the Merced Church) has, no doubt, earned a bad name for turbulent proceedings during election time, and that may be the reason for Señor Cazon coming down upon the Club.

It is well known that in British India, where few prisoners are taken, owing to the laziness of the authorities, magistrates are praised for keeping their districts in such quietness; but when a 'griffin' goes out, he is so charmed with his new power that he is never weary of hunting up criminals. He is praised for his activity, and crime in the district is reported to be greatly on the increase. In Argentine provinces it is just the reverse.

Sr. Cazon evidently wishes Government to suppose that he is of the weasel breed, and not to be caught asleep; and as there is no one in particular especially obnoxious whom he could seize, he thinks it is as well to keep up his character for wide-awakeness by making a purely fictitious capture.

HISTORY OF A DEPUTY.

The French Legislative Chamber has amongst its members one who had adventures without number. The Deputy of the Department of Gard, M. Bravay, was born in the city of Pont-Saint-Espirit, where his father was a small merchant. Having left his country as a shoemaker, he returned with a colossal fortune, which some moderately place at 15 millions of francs (£800,000 sterling), and others as high as 30 or 40 millions francs (£1,200,000 and £1,600,000 sterling).

It appears that M. Bravay went to Egypt and got employment in a shoe-maker's house in Cairo. One day, some person who was not known, entered the shop to have a slipper mended. The slipper was very elegant, and ornamented with filigree work and gold embroidery, very small and delicate. The unknown said he was taking a walk through the street when the accident to his slipper happened, and that he could not continue his stroll. It is necessary, replied the shoemaker, to have the repairs made very carefully, but luckily I have a French workman who is very clever and who will do it marvellously well. The workman, M. Bravay, was called, and repaired the slipper so neatly and quickly that the unknown party said to him "To-morrow morning I will send for you to have some more like jobs done by you."

The next day he was sent for and conducted to the palace, where he was presented to the Viceroy, whom M. Bravay recognised as his acquaintance of the day previous. The Pacha was very fond of prowling about the streets of the city incognito, in company with his secretary, so as to see everything with his own eyes. Talking with the Frenchman, he ordered a magnificent pair of slippers to be brought in to be repaired. Pleased with his dexterity he gave the workman the important and valuable contract for providing shoes for his army. This was the first step to fortune: afterwards he received from the Viceroy many contracts for the navy and his own household. Now M. Bravay had a magnificent furnished palace, and had such great influence with the Viceroy that members of the foreign consular body did not disdain to ask his interest. He frequently assisted the Viceroy from his private purse. Since the death of the late Pacha, finding himself not such a favorite with his successor, and wishing to see his native land he returned to Gard, and his first action was to satisfy the creditors of his father, who had in the meantime died in embarrassed circumstances. Mr. Bravay intends publishing his life.—*Diario de Rio.*

THE WHITE CLAIM.

It is now some five or six months since the heirs of the late G. P. White, creditor of the State since 1811, through the intervention of the American Minister, had the claim of their relative recognised by the Argentine Government.

It would be too long a story to relate the origin of this debt against the Nation, but suffice it to say that the late Mr. White, at the most critical time of the existence of this country, when it was in momentary danger of seeing the patriotic revolution fail—when, without the sines of war, and without credit, even sufficient to maintain its administration, came forward with his money, his influence in commercial circles, his personal activity, and by his energetic measures, in a short time, provided Government with a sailing squadron, armed and fitted out at his own expense. What guarantee could the growing revolution offer? What would have become of him if the movement he was assisting with so strong a hand had failed? Why did he come forward and fraternise with the cause of independence, when his immense fortune could have been employed to better advantage and with less risk?

If we tried to answer these questions it would take us far away beyond the intended limits of this article—but the thinking reader will agree with us in conceding to Mr. White a burning enthusiasm for the revolution, of which his mother country had set the example.

After a lapse of fifty years, the Government, forgetful of the great sacrifices made by White, almost unwillingly

recognises the claims of the descendant of that illustrious foreigner; and, what is worse still, after it has recognised the debt it will not pay it. What ingratitude! What an engaging example this is to present to the foreigner who has been attracted to these shores by the pretended hospitality of this generous nation—to see the conduct, hear the sentiments, and take note of the weakness of the Government. For the honor of the country, and as a simple act of justice, we protest against similar deeds, and demand that the Government try to amend them.

On account of the nature of the debt, and in compliance with the promises so frequently made, if not, as an act of unmerited justice, we hope that the minister will do all in his power to have the claims of the heirs of White settled;

AMERICUS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Since the appearance of your paper this morning, which as you know is now read at every breakfast-table, I have been assailed from all sides by exclamations of "What! no St. Patrick's day dinner this year," interspersed with sundry comments on the Irish body in general, and yourself individually, which I fear to disturb your equanimity by repeating. Suffice it, however, that the public have "drunk deep" of disappointment from your cold water paragraph, and that unless steps be immediately taken to remove the chilling impression, and enable every Irishman "whose heart is in the right place," to celebrate the national anniversary in a quiet and becoming manner, consequences may ensue requiring adventurous means of allaying.

You hint at the *seca* as being an impediment, but is it not enough to suffer its effects "all the year round," not to allow its parching influence to deter us from moistening the shamrock on that day devoted to general social humidity? Though I am not a saint, "that day" is for me, and smile that your tone is a *sanctum* to me.

The fact is my wife too is anxious to see my name in print in connection with some highly charged patriotic sentiments, and doubtless many other incipient orators are similarly situated. Do not therefore be "frightened at the noise ourselves did make" last year, and do not listen to the croaking of those who are eternally casting a wet blanket upon every movement tending to keep alive the flame of patriotism, and who would no doubt persuade you that the success of last year is an omen of failure for this.

You know that, as a rule, Irishmen will dine on Patrick's day, and that they are also inclined to be more than usually gregarious on that day, all the world over.

Order the dinner therefore, if you value your reputation amongst your countrymen, and you may rely upon a satisfactory attendance and amongst them. A THIRSTY SOUL.

3rd March, 1864.

READY-RECKONER.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen, I have only just recovered sufficiently to enjoy the maternal 'Standard,' in which I notice a billious reply of some 'ill-used-up Clerk' to my suggestion.

I gather from it that he (and somebody else unknown to fame) suffered three calendar months' imprisonment in the incubation of a 'Tabla de Cambios,' which the public would not buy (and somehow the public is almost always right), and that the said public being still indebted to the man of figures, he declines to devote his scientific mind to any similar compilation, unless the 'British Merchants' collectively offer such a handsome 'donation' as will not only repay him for his valuable time, but cancel the old debt. Now, sympathising deeply with one so highly endowed with the 'science of figures,' (and if he aspires to a Professorship, I would suggest the appellation of L.S.D. as suitable initials), I beg, through you, to make another suggestion, viz., that he formalize his claim and have it properly attested, with a view to its being presented at the approaching meeting of the 'British Clerks' Provident Association,' where a grant will, no doubt, be at once made out of their half-yearly profits, and so avoid sending round the hat to the British merchants oftener than is absolutely necessary.

Now, for the new table (by the way, I suppose the unknown assistant resigns his claim, fearing the statute of limitations), I will venture to say that many of my brother clerks could produce the requisite article in one week, and that you, Mr. Editor, printer and publisher, would gladly produce it in your best type, for a share of the copyright. I am in hopes, therefore, that the churlish refusal of your correspondent will not cause us any serious inconvenience, and that his disinterested claims to authorship may be confined to the imperfect and unsaleable table, for which he is still an impatient creditor.

Without more energy left, I continue to be a

USED-UP CLERK.

12 o'clock, Wednesday.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The records for the year 1863 of the distress in the cotton districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are completed by the report read on Monday to the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund at Manchester. The report, which is nominally for the month ended December 26, embraces also a number of statistics referring to the whole year; and from these a very encouraging opinion of the state and prospects of the cotton districts now, in comparison with their condition a year ago, cannot be formed.

The retrospect of the year does not diminish our ground for congratulation, while it gives us good hope for the year which has begun. In the last week of January, 1863, the enormous number of 455,785 persons were wholly dependent on relief; and even this was below the number so dependent in the previous month. Month by month, now by a few thousands, and now by scores of thousands, this number diminished, till in October it had fallen to 168,000. In November it slightly increased to 170,840; and in December, as has been said, it further advanced, to 180,909. If the present year follow the precedent of the past, this last figure will represent the greatest amount of distress likely to be felt in Lancashire for, at the worst, another year.

The Public Works Act is coming into operation slowly, but certainly; and under loans already advanced there is room for the employment of about 10,000 men, besides those already at work—a figure representing a deduction of about 30,000 from the relief lists. Further, as the migration of operatives during the last three months has been to all appearance much larger than at any other time since the cotton dearth began, there may be reason yet to look for a continued reduction of the numbers of the distressed in this way. The arrivals of cotton for the past year have come close up to even the most sanguine anticipations formed in the spring; and among persons well informed it is confidently believed that the supply for the present year will be equal to nearly five days' consumption per week in the mills. If this estimate has been formed on the basis of the number of operatives in the districts before the distress began—which was about 540,000—the present reduced number will make the supply equal to nearly five and a-half days' work per week.

There is, besides, the likelihood that the general trade of the country, which during last year has been on the whole singularly free from any unhealthy inflation, will continue to improve during the present year, more especially if peace can be preserved on the Continent. Here, apart altogether from the question of increasing cotton supply and growing demand for cotton manufactures, is another source of relief to the distressed districts; for the demand for all classes of goods will exceed the present supply of labour so far as to make further drafts from the idle population in Lancashire and the South possible, and even necessary. So much faith in the future have some members of the Central Relief Committee, that Mr. E. Ashworth, in view of the increased cotton supply and of the relief to be given by the Public Works Act, declares his opinion that "after March it should become a subject for consideration whether that committee might not with advantage suspend or close its operations." At all events, it will in the end of March be seen what amount of indigence threatens to become permanent in the cotton districts; and it would then be perfectly safe to take a final estimate of the condition of those districts, and devise other and less temporary means than those at present in operation for meeting the lightened demands of the case.

That the calamity of 1861 is fast being removed from the people of Lancashire—that the distress can never be again so terrible and seemingly hopeless as it once was—when we cannot but thankfully believe, when we see towns and villages which were once looked upon as almost doomed to become a lifeless waste, about to be furnished for a happier future with all that conduces to physical and moral healthfulness.—*The Scotsman.*

GOSPEL ABOUT THACKERAY.

The late Mr. Thackeray was an accomplished penman, and used to pride himself on the neatness and dexterity with which he could crum the greatest possible number of words into the smallest possible space. A few weeks before his death he was present at the usual Saturday dinner, at which the contributors to *Punch* are accustomed to meet and arrange the programme for the next week's number. The conversation turning upon Mr. Thackeray's skill in this way, he was challenged to give an illustration, whereupon he produced a fourpenny piece, and having marked the circle of the coin with a pen on a piece of paper, he drew in the centre a crown, and filled up the remaining space with the Lord's prayer, which he transcribed without a single contraction except in the case of the

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Leaves every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a.m., and returns every Monday and Friday.

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The National Steamer **CONCORDIA**
Leaves Paysandu every Wednesday and Sunday after the arrival of the "Salto," being in combination with this Steamer.

FOR ROSARIO
Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro Obligado, Las Hornas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the "Paraná" de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAYON
Captain Price,
Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY
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Captain D. Linklater,
Leaves the "Ben de las Nuevas" every Friday after the arrival of the Payon, and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA
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ESPIGADOR
Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Payon, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over the Passengers' luggage to the Payon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Requena, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista and Empedrado, the British Steamer **ESMERALDA**
Leaves Rosario in combination with the Payon, on Tuesday, January 10, and returns on Friday, January 20.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8 patacones
Zarate do	4 "
San Pedro do	4 "
Obligado do	10 "
San Nicolas do	12 "
Rosario do	10 "
San Lorenzo do	18 "
Durazno do	20 "
Santa Fé do	24 "
Paraná do	32 "
La Paz do	36 "
La Esquina do	40 "
Goya do	44 "
Bella Vista do	48 "
Empedrado do	52 "
Corrientes do	56 "
Gualgonych do	60 "
Concepcion do	64 "
Concordia do	68 "

FRIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4 dollars
Rosario	6 "
San Nicolas	6 "
Paraná	6 "
La Paz	10 "
Bella Vista	10 "
La Esquina	10 "
Goya	12 "
Corrientes	12 "
The Uruguay Ports	10 "

FOR CUYABA
Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Jorjentes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer **MARQUES DE OLINDA**
Captain Thipoldo de S. Belucourt,
Leaves on the 4th February.

FARES:

San Nicolas	10 pata.
Rosario	20 "
Paraná	28 "
Corrientes	60 "
Asuncion	80 "
Corumbá	142 "

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

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And on J. B. B. & Co. Bankers, LIVERPOOL.

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Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.
Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.
WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
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N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe.

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25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27
SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAU & CO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city following the example of their

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.
p. p. Mau & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.
1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty five dollars currency or one silver dollar upwards.
2nd. The interest allowed is six per cent (6 p. c.) per annum which is liquidated every six months.
3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds Twenty five thousand dollars currency or one thousand dollars silver the depositor if he wishes can open an account current according to the rules established by the Bank.
5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

**ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61-CORRIENTES-61.**

It is respectfully announced that during the next and following months there will be exhibited at this Establishment a vast and magnificent display of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, of the most choice, varied, and fashionable description, selected from the London and Paris markets, to which the attention of Ladies is solicited.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF
BUENOS AYRES.

Capital Subscribed till 31st Dec., 1863—170,567 pats. in 215 Policies.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Azcuena, President
" Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President
" Antonio Marcó del Pont
" Jacobo Paravicini
" Constant Santamaria
OFFICIALS.
D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager
" Eustoquio Riesra, Sub Manager

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:
1st. On one's own life, in shares of \$5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions, and the proportional interest for the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.
3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca), and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin (altes) between the hours of 11—4; prospectuses given on application.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.
APERTURA DE LA ESTACION SAN FERNANDO EL DIA 8 DE FEBRERO DE 1864.

Regreso.		Salida.	
DIAS FERIADOS		DIAS DE TRABAJO	
Los trenes narancales "Expreso" partirán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.			
Los trenes de cada semana, excepto los de Poligonales, con el objeto de evitar el publico, se han establecido los siguientes: Los trenes narancales "Expreso" partirán en las Estaciones Belgrano y San Isidro solamente.			
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Monsagerias y Correos Nacionales Iniciales.
127—Calle 25 de Mayo—127.

All the necessary arrangements having been made, the Empresa has opened an office in this city for the purpose of facilitating operations for the commercial community and the public in general.

In the office will be given tickets for passengers and parcels to any part of the Republic, and there passengers for Valparaiso and Santiago.

The diligences start from Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan and Chile, every Tuesday.

From Rosario to Cordoba every Tuesday and Friday.

From Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Friday.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Empresa.

Protection from Fire.
PRIZE MEDAL 1862.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES,
Wax Tapers & Cigar Lights.

Light only on the Box
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in Japanese tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY. Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in all named tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkhoping's Tannic or (slide Locks).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Lane London, E.

Shipping List of CHARLES WM. BENN and CO., Shipbrokers, &c., FOR ANTWERP, British Barque, CRYSTALLINE, A. I. 266 Tons.

Clarke, Master,
Cleared at the Custom House, and sailing immediately.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Schooner,
HOORTE VICHGER,
171 1/2 tons,
Klasen, Master,

Receiving her last Bales, and clearing at the Custom House.

Consigned to order.
FOR ANTWERP,
Dutch Schooner,
HYDRA,
138 Tons,

Petersen, Master,
A chartered vessel, but can still engage a few bales and dry-hides, if ready.

Consigned to order.
Dutch Brigantine,
CORNELIA SUSANA,
3-3 T.T. 147 Tons,
Urytma, Master,

Can engage dry hides and a few bales.
Consigned to order.
French Ship,
GRANDE ANTILLE,
5-6 A.T.T. 331 Tons,

Tenand, Master,
Can still engage dry hides and bales. Consignees, Dorga and Unnes.

National Barque,
RIVADIVA,
347 Tons,
Norman, Master.

Can engage dry hides and bales. Consignee, D. C. Gowlan.

For further particulars, please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO
Shipbrokers, &c.,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

Rams Rams Rams!!!

Parties requiring Rams or the best brands and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajo.

The breeds are Rambouillet crossed with Electoral, and Rambouillet crossed with first class mestizas.

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.
General Store in Buenos Ayres at 365 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kuntz and Schwegel.
Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being now over the inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.

The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in the manner prescribed by the instructions.

The specific has been already found an effective remedy for Insects (Garrapatas). Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 2 yds. sufficing for 500 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

CARLOS GEYER.

Three leagues of camp.

A tract of camp, three leagues in extent, of excellent quality and private property is offered for sale. It is situated in the department of Victoria, Entre Rios, six leagues distant from the port of Victoria, on the Parana. Apply for terms &c. at 88 calle Cuya, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS

Doct. Mr. PONGERARD, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronized by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An ever-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful quarters of the Calle Larga de Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Bolgria 74.
De P. PONGERARD.

6 18 x
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